

# SPORTS

A scene from a Moscow European rugby championship between last-year silver medalists, the USSR, and third-placed Italy. The USSR struggled hard to prevail 15-13. In their kick-off game to Romania the USSR lost 12-10 to the hosts. Next May and June they will take on France, Portugal and Tunisia.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



## Ice-hockey marathon nearly half way through

The first half of the national ice-hockey top division championship is drawing to a close. The top ten of 12 clubs to continue the struggle for the medals will emerge after five rounds by November 29, which marks the end of the second stage.

The "break" of the finish has made competition still more acute, for the situation is such that eight of 12 clubs have a "chance" to find themselves outside the top ten. So the leaders have to go all out to beat their less titled opponents.

Even defending champions CAC seem to be somewhat played out, which was felt, specifically, in their game with Riga Dynamo, for whom this is the best season yet in their career. In the 17th round game CAC lost 2-3 at home in Moscow, their first defeat of the season. Riga's budding goalkeeper Samoilov seems quite reliable.

## Chivalrous conduct

Young Polish weightlifter Dariusz Zawadzki has won the annual award as the most "chivalrous sportsman" of the year. Presenting the award, UNESCO Director-General M'bow said that at the world weightlifting junior championship in Italy Zawadzki, having secured a bronze medal, later relinquished it.

It turned out that during the weightlifting of Zawadzki and an Italian opponent who had the same total, an error was made in Zawadzki's favour but he was the only one to notice.

## Karpov on men's team championship

No sooner had the world title match between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov ended than the first ever men's team world championship got underway on November 16 in Lucerne, Switzerland. It will end on November 28.

Until now the critical team chess event had been the world Olympiad, which could be entered by all FIDE member countries. With time it grew immensely popular, drew up to one thousand entrants at a time and, naturally, came to be based on the Swiss system.

The world championship, to be held once in four years unlike the every-other-year schedule for the Olympiad, will have a round-robin format and be entered by only the world's top ten teams. Among them will be the top live on the strength of the latest world Olympiad of 1984 in Salniko, Greece and which was attended by 88 men's teams, as well as Asian, African, European and South American champions as well as the host nation. France, which placed eighth in Salniko, will replace the US, North America's champions and third best team in Salniko, which has refused to participate. The other participants are England, Hungary, Romania and West Germany (on the basis of their performance in Salniko), continental champions — the USSR, China, Argentina, a joint African side (no continental championship was held there) and the hosts, Switzerland.

Many top world players will attend, primarily triple world champion Karpov, who will lead the Soviet team. Kasparov has decided on some rest following his hard win.



Moscow Dynamo threatening the goals of Tbilisi Dynamo in a game they won 13-8 to claim the title in the current 41st national championship.

Photo by Sergei Proshkov

## Kasparov: football—next to chess

After these 1 like football more than all other sports. It gives me positive emotions and helps in warming up for difficult chess tournaments. This is what the new world champion, Garry Kasparov, told the press on the artificial pitch of the Moscow CAC football and athletics complex which recently hosted a most exciting game between Moscow sports writers and a team which helped Kasparov during his match with Karpov. Kasparov himself was the centre forward. The game tied 3-3, with Kasparov netting all

the goals for his side. I try, as best I can, not to miss football games, both domestic and international, said he. At the age of 12 I joined the Spartak sport society and I am sure its loyal member. I am very happy that the national football team has entered the world cup finals.

Vladimir Medvedev



Garry Kasparov wore No. 13 jersey to a football game with Moscow pressmen. Nothing surprising: he told a recent press conference he was born on April 13 and became the 13th world chess champion totaling 13 points in match-85. Adding these two figures you get 26 again, which makes this number really a lucky one for him. Although to confirm that, he scored three goals to jersey No. 13.

Photo by Boris Koshchey

have the honour to lead the Soviet team on the first board.

I expect some people are puzzled by the fact that I will play after a most gruelling world title match, but I think it is better to relax in new chess battles then, say, about myself up somewhere and be tormented by recollections of the opportunities I missed in that title match.

Also, I am thinking now whether I will actually use the right to a return match. In short I need to get back my confidence as soon as possible and decide on that.

I also think the Soviet team has good prospects for the forthcoming Switzerland tournament.

Viktor BARKIN, chess observer

## Ups and downs of Europe's field day

Three out of five Soviet football clubs are to continue their matches in the European championship. In the UEFA Cup, Spartak of Moscow showed high-class performance and beat Bruges, leaders of the Belgian championship 3-1. Dnieper of Dnepropetrovsk hosted the leaders of the Dutch championship, the Eindhoven club, and won 1-0. Odessa Chernomorets lost 1-0 on the aggregate in their two matches against Real Madrid, though they put up a good defence.

Leningrad Zenit put up a poor show in the Champions Cup. Playing in the Finnish town of Lahti, they lost 1-3 to the hosts, Kuusysi, and were relegated from further contest. In the Cup Winners Cup, Kiev Dynamo confidently beat the Universitatea of Romania 3-0.

The winner of the Champions Cup Juventus beat Torino, also of Italy 2-0. No fans were allowed by the UEFA disciplinary

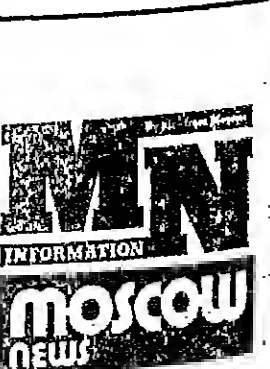
commission to watch the match as a punishment for the rough behaviour of Juventus supporters.

In the Cup Winners Cup match, Dynamo Dresden beat the Finnish club HJK 7-2 in the most top-scoring game in the three tournaments. Vitesse in the Cup Winners Cup and the Champions Cup the teams have emerged into the quarterfinals in the UEFA Cup matches following the greatest number of goals scored in the one-sixteenth final are to be played at the end of November and early December.

## Judo

After a long interval the USSR has regained the European judo title, beating defending champions France 3-2 in the final. Two bouts were drawn.

Other participants in the contest were Austria, Belgium, Britain, Holland and Spain.



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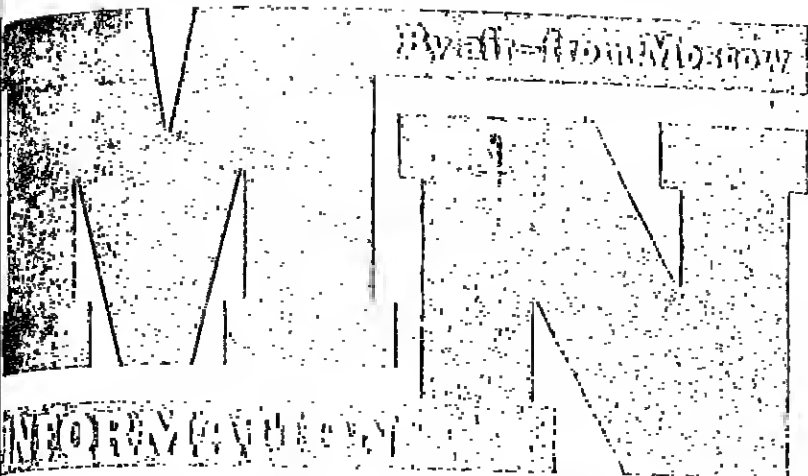
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## Children appeal to summit

The permanent USSR delegation to the UN branch for international organization Geneva has received from more than five hundred children in 37 countries their letters, addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan, the young appeal to the two world leaders on behalf of all children of the world, to do all in their power to prevent the coming of the terrible nuclear war and to put an end to the arms race.

The letters to Deputy USSR Supreme Soviet Yuryevich, the leaders of the "Sea Birds" organization, and children, like most in the world are looking to Geneva with high hopes and hope that the summit will help preserve and end the peace.



Participants of an anti-war demonstration in New York. Photo "Dolly News" — TASS

## protest interference

A mass demonstration has been held here with demands that the US cease alone. Others call for the withdrawal of Greece from the dismantling of bases and an end to US interference in the affairs of Nicaragua. The demonstration in memory of the 200th anniversary of the country's fight for independence and peace.

Remember that the colonies had seized with active connivance of the subsequent seven years of the National Polytechnic Institute against the American embassy interference in the affairs of other countries.

## Mikhail GORBACHOV IN GENEVA

The meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States of America is to discuss major questions the solution of which will be very important to the further progress of international affairs as a whole, primarily the question of what can be done to stop the unprecedented arms race which has unfolded in the world, to prevent it from spreading into new areas, to avert the threat of nuclear war from mankind, and to secure peace and further fruitful cooperation among nations.

This was declared by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on his arrival in Geneva for the summit with the US President Ronald Reagan.



Mikhail Gorbachev being greeted at Geneva airport by President Kurt Furgler of the Swiss Confederation.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the peoples of other countries of the world are expecting positive results from the Geneva meeting, said Mikhail Gorbachev. I can assure you that we for our part will be seeking precisely such an outcome of this important meeting.

## Planned terrorism

The crimes continually perpetrated by the racist authorities in Southern Africa have caused concern among the Soviet people. This was disclosed by speakers of a recent press conference organized by prominent Soviet public figures and members of the Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee.

Academician Vladimir Kudryavtsev, Director of the Institute of State and Law, said:

The reverts in Pretoria are continuing the policy of state terror both against the Black majority and against the front-line states in Southern Africa. Delaying worldwide protests they executed the South African post and patriot, B. Moloto. South African patriots are still being detained and imprisoned. After a state of emergency was declared in the republic last July, six thousand people have been detained, and more than eight hundred killed in slightly less than a year. Such is everyday reality of Pretoria's tyrannical regime.

Mikhail Vyshinsky, member of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racist and Apartheid Regime in Southern Africa, opined:

(Continued on page 2)

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### TIME TO BE WISE

The United States' practical actions indicate that it has not yet abandoned hopes to resolve the dispute of ideas by force but this is a hopeless cause in our time, and an extremely dangerous one, too, Vladimir Bolshakov, Pravda special correspondent to Geneva, says in his dispatch.

On the eve of the Geneva summit the Soviet Union suggests a different way and has already covered its bell of the road itself. Our proposals both on the anti-race problems of reducing arms and preventing

militarization of outer space and on normalizing international relations as a whole are concrete and realistic. It is concrete and real deeds that world public opinion expects from the United States of America as well.

We are not imposing our view of the world on anybody, but we are convinced that there is no sane alternative to a triumph of reason. It is only the will of peoples and the wisdom of present-day statesmen that can save humanity from nuclear madness. Now it is the time to be wise, concludes the correspondent.

## Art promotes business contacts

A press conference recently held at the World Trade Centre marked the opening of an exhibition of works by the West German painter Horst Janssen.



"Portrait of Writer Ivan Turgenev"

Addressing journalists, Wilhelm Christmann, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Deutsche Bank A. G. said that art can revive business contacts.



"Portrait of Natalya Pavlovna, the wife of the Russian poet"

The West German Deutsche Bank is a long-standing Soviet business partner. Throughout the years it has been making efforts to implement several projects linked with Soviet gas deliveries to Western Europe.

The Bank's lesser known aspect of activities is its participation in the arrangement of art exhibitions in West Germany and the Soviet Union. Horst Janssen's works were exhibited in Novosibirsk, Siberia. We wanted to do something pleasant for the people of the gas delivered to West Germany and other European countries, said Dr. Christmann. Muscovites got to know of Janssen's extraordinary talent when they saw his drawings at the 1983 Exhibition "Mao and Nature in Modern Paintings and Graphic Works" also arranged by the Deutsche Bank. Janssen has admitted on many occasions that he has great affinity for Russia and at the same time respects Russian psychology.



"Portrait of Nikolai Davydov"

Although the 55-year-old painter has never been to Russia personally, he is drawn to 19th-century Russian writers and poets. This has given rise to a series of drawings inspired by Russian literary classics. Called the "Museum of the Past", the drawings have been brought to be exhibited in Moscow.

Natalya DAVYDOVA



## CIA HIRES READY FOR A NEW INVASION

MANAGUA. CIA mercenaries are getting ready for a new armed invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras to disrupt the harvesting of coffee crops in the republic's northern areas, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega stressed speaking to the radio and TV programme "Fecleg the Nation". He noted that the aggressive and terrorist policies of the US administration destabilized the situation in all Central American nations and undermined their economies.

To get its end, the US actually occupied Honduras and turned it into a beachhead for terrorist actions by CIA mercenaries against Nicaragua. Recently, Ortega pointed out, another several thousand paid terrorists graduated from military camps in Honduras. They will be used against the Sandinista Popular Army, which they are too feeble to challenge; the CIA is training and arming them to the teeth to murder Nicaraguan farmers, burn down cooperatives, schools, hospitals and kindergartens, he emphasized.

## ANGLO-IRISH AGREEMENT

Shelford, England and Ireland signed an agreement on supervision of Northern Ireland's affairs in a small Northern Irish town of Hillsborough near Belfast. It provides for creation of a so-called intergovernmental conference within which members of the English and Irish cabinets of ministers will discuss political, legal and administrative problems relating to Northern Ireland.

The agreement specifies that it will strive to ensure peace and stability in Northern Ireland, create a new climate of friendship and cooperation between the people of both countries, and improve coordination in fighting terrorism.

At the same time, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stressed that the agreement by no means indicated England's renunciation of full sovereignty over Northern Ireland. An intergovernmental conference and other bodies will have consultative functions whereby Ireland will have the chance only to air her views and make proposals.



The old windmill in the Netherlands replaced with a "new structure".

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

## ILO to consider human rights violations in West Germany

Geneva. The International Labour Organization has set up a commission to investigate a complaint against the so-called "ruling concerning red elements" in force in West Germany.

This ruling, which passed by the Prime Minister of the West German lands in 1972, forbids government offices to employ people with progressive views. As a result of the anti-democratic practices of "bans on professions", hundreds upon hundreds of working people have been

denied their human rights. On the basis of this notorious ruling, the local authorities have launched a campaign of persecution against the democratic forces, including the participants of the anti-war movements and all those whose political views go against the official line.

A sharp protest against this anti-democratic practice has been made by the World Federation of Trade Unions. Last year, it lodged the above complaint with the ILO which is now being investigated.

## Opposition to Pinochet grows

Santiago. The Chilean Catholic Church has accused the Pinochet fascist regime of state terrorism. A document circulated by the standing committee of the Chilean episcopal conference condemns dictatorship's repression of the people and demands restoration of democracy in the country. Illegal arrests, bans on residence in the country, deportation of people to outlying regions, and politically motivated threats and assassinations are proof of the policy of state terrorism carried out by the military regime.

For the first time since the Pinochet military coup members of the country's entrepreneurial quarters have spoken in favour of a return to democratic rule and the President of the confederation of industry and commerce, Jorge Fontaine, has urged a transition from dictatorship to "normal democracy".

## UN concerned over Israeli actions

New York. The Special Political Committee of the UN General Assembly held Israel responsible for the plight of refugees in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands. It demanded that Israel comply with the Geneva Convention on the Protection of the Civilian Persons in Time of War. In a series of draft resolutions reviewing the activities of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) it expressed profound concern over abuses of power by Israel on the territories it occupies and over Tel Aviv's plans for removal of the refugees and demolition of their camps. These documents were adopted by a majority vote.

even if that would lose us our prestige, he said. His reasoning is that if Swedish concerns got out of South Africa their place would be immediately filled by other Western monopolies.

By mercilessly mining the country's riches, exploiting local cheap manpower and propping by numerous advantages Western corporations are reaping fabulous profits. According to "The Christian Science Monitor", the profits per capita rate in South Africa are three to four times those enjoyed by monopolies in the US, which well explains the reason for the shameful cooperation of transnationals with the racists who are drowning the country in blood.

Unsuccessful in hiding its close links with the apartheid regime, the West is resorting, as usual, to time-tested tool—lies and demagoguery. London tries to assure us that economic cooperation is allegedly vital to prevent mass unemployment among the Africans. US UN Ambassador, Vernon Walters, by some inexplicable quirk, succeeded in glimpsing a start to encouraging change in the preserve of racism and terror, which is why, according to him, the US does not think justified the South Africans' drive for freedom and intends to carry on cooperation with the regime there. It is, however, absolutely evident that by supporting the racist system of apartheid the Western countries are striving to prolong their monopoly domination. For this purpose they are ready to whitewash the criminal policy of the racists while continuing their own rapacious policy.

Various Swedish concerns like Atlas Copco, Sandvik, SKF, Alfa-Laval and others are also more active in South Africa. We have come to the South African market to stay. Atlas Copco director, Tom Wachtmeister, told the "Veckans Affärer" magazine. We intend to stay there

## Planned terror

(Continued from page 1)

The main reason why South Africa races to the full of vitality is the political, economic, and assistance it receives from parallel forces, particularly United States. This is a violation of the decision of the Security Council to abolish apartheid.

In the Security Council United States and other working against the application of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. The apartheid regime is a threat to universal peace and security, said Igor Ushakov, Vice-President of the World Association of Lawyers. Rights are regularly violated in South Africa. The regime in that country is regarded as internal law. They are of course in countries and peoples who constitute planned terror by state, an act of genocide is a violation to entire ethnic population groups and not only racial liquidation of individuals.

## Problems of Europe

Stockholm. The consequences of the protected economy in Western countries are damaging influence on its living conditions of people who are working people and are cursed at an international conference, "Europe and the future", which was held in Stockholm near the Swedish city of Umea. The initiative of the working groups from the Social Democratic parties and their organizations in the countries. It was attacked by delegates from 18 Western countries and a number of international organizations. It was noted at the conference that the most dangerous crisis in the West is the continuing growth in mass unemployment. The number of unemployed in West Europe tries stands at twenty million people. Addressing the delegates, the Chairman of the Social Democratic Labour Party, Olof Palme, described as particularly alarming the sharp increase in the employment among young people, which puts them in a very difficult position.

The British Labour Leader, Neil Kinnock has pointed out the danger of the economic and financial policies pursued by the United States which has been trying to improve its economic position at the expense of Western European countries.

## COCOM to be improved

Paris. Details have been light here of decisions of the Paris Group of countries to improve COCOM—Coordinating Committee for the Control of Exports of Military and Strategic Goods.

Among the questions not only increases in the annual budget of the Paris Group but also the creation of a new body—the organization of experts and the list of goods recommended for export. The Paris Group will be responsible for the creation of a new body—the organization of experts and the list of goods recommended for export. The Paris Group will be responsible for the creation of a new body—the organization of experts and the list of goods recommended for export.

## Reasons for China's trade deficit

(Continued from page 1)

Peking. As China's trade, economic, scientific and technological links with the capitalist world expand, notes the weekly "Beijing Review", the country's trade deficit also grows. Trade with Japan has registered the most substantial imbalance. In 1983 it stood at 1,600 million dollars, and last year—2,000 million. In the first seven months of this year it ran into 2,700 million. Since the beginning of trade and economic links with the United States in 1972, China's total trade deficit has risen to 14,600 million dollars.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

China is ready to test a device, the Tektite-Uighur, in the Sinkiang-Uighur region of China. The Indian newspaper "Hindustan Times" reported that the yield of the country's grain was expected to be approximately the same as the average yield in 1983.

According to a survey conducted by the Commission of the European Communities, production in West Germany dropped by 15 per cent in 1983. The shipyard dismissed more than 10,000 employees because of a production cut.

Some time ago, Cuban ornithologists made a valuable discovery. In the area of the town of Lovina, in the country of Cuba, they found a prehistoric "factory" which produced tools and weapons from flint. It had a factory-like production line with the archaeological found hundreds of workpieces for arrow and spearheads, blades for stone knives and a multitude of other implements ready for use. The workshop was found in a large cave with several rooms.

## FALSE RUSTLING GIVES AWAY FORGERIES

An original method of distinguishing genuine banknotes from counterfeit ones has been developed by Hungarian scientists. They invented an instrument which can tell the difference from the quality of their rustling. Papers of different quality rustle differently. The invention immediately attracted detectives' attention, and this enables them to do, at the snap of the fingers, what used to take hours of laboratory analysis.

## PLASMA HELPS RECOVER HARD ALLOYS

to Hungary, a new method has been found for recycling hard alloys. Working with tools and engineering parts made of hard alloys are pulverized by means of plasma which heats them up to a temperature of 4,500 degrees centigrade.

The fine-grate material obtained in this way is used for the manufacture of new tools. Besides, it can be used to coat highly wear-resistant parts to considerable extend their service life. It also makes it possible to isolate from scrap metal such highly valuable components as tungsten or cobalt.

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## Science and technology

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## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## FOLLOWING A COURSE OF PEACE

The journal, ZA RUBEZHOM, writes that one of the main goals and directions in the international policy of the CPSU, as the new edition of its Programme states, is to provide favourable external conditions for the attainment of socialist society and advance towards communism in the USSR, removal of the threat of world war and achievement of universal security and disarmament.

The other goals include: restriction and narrowing of the sphere of war preparations, especially those involving weapons of mass destruction. First and foremost outer space should be totally excluded from this sphere.

Implementation of measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear armaments.

Cessation of the production of other types of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons.

Reductions in the armed forces of states, primarily the permanent members of the Security Council and states linked to them by military agreements.

The freezing and reduction of troops and armaments in the most explosive parts of the world, the dismantling of military bases on foreign territories.

The magazine stresses that no difficulties, no unfavorable manoeuvres of the most aggressive and militarist circles of imperialism will make us deviate from this road we have chosen. The Soviet Union is convinced that the international situation can be changed for the better, and it intends to all peace-loving peoples all the since to work in this direction.

## GENUINE ROAD TO DISARMAMENT

The hope for an anti-missile system capable of intercepting all launched missiles is illusory, writes Deputy USSR Defence Minister, Army General V. Stukhanov in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. This is confirmed by the history of armed struggle and by dialectic of the development of offensive and defensive weapons. The destruction of a single ballistic missile and even its withdrawal, as expected in the United States, is no guarantee for repelling a massive missile attack. There is no substitute for repelling a massive missile attack. There is no substitute for repelling a massive missile attack. There is no substitute for repelling a massive missile attack.

## EUROPEANS AND 'STAR WARS'

Washington's interest in drawing its West European partners into the development work under the "star wars" programme is easy to understand, writes PRAVDA. The US administration hopes to dampen the intensity of mounting discussions, made against it worldwide, of abolishing accords on arms limitation and returning to work toward shrinking international relations back to the rails of détente and constructive international cooperation. Washington also hopes to demonstrate its technological superiority in the field of anti-missile defence.

At present we see how a high-pressure struggle is beginning on both sides of the Atlantic between the enthusiasts of the "star wars" programme and those who fear with reason that its realization will lead to a perilous destabilization of the international situation. To the militarisation of both outer space and important spheres of economic and scientific activity on earth, to an even greater dependence of West European NATO member-countries on their senior American ally.

## HOLLAND ANTI-MISSILE MOVEMENT CONTINUES ITS STRUGGLE

The adoption by the Dutch Government of a decision to deploy 48 American cruise missiles in the country endorsed by parliament by marginal vote, has provoked mass protest demonstrations by the Dutch peace champions, writes the magazine NEW TIMES.

Most observers believe that the government's verdict will not make the anti-missile movement lay down their arms, and that the struggle will continue.

What does the Dutch anti-missile movement hope for? It sees its hope on the popularity of their ideas among the masses and on the victory of parties opposed to the deployment of the missiles of the general election next spring. There is something to hope for. The leading force in the opposition camp is the Labour Party which today has the biggest number of seats in parliament. Its popularity has been growing, its leader J. M. den Uyl has said that if his party comes to power, it will do all it can to rid Holland of cruise missiles.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri BASHKIN

## Abettors of apartheid

Why do many Western states verbally criticize and denounce the apartheid regime in South Africa while at the same time continue to cooperate with it?

In the first place, South Africa is a vast storehouse of gold, platinum, diamonds, uranium, coal and other strategic raw materials needed by Western monopolies profiting from an unprecedented arms race. To sanction all this only for the sake of some "rights for blacks" hardly suits transnational corporations and the military industrial complex. France, for instance, is a major importer of South African coal. In 1980 and 1983 she saved from Pretoria 61 per cent of its cobalt, 53 per cent chrome, 48 per cent platinum, and 39 per cent manganese imports besides huge consignments of vanadium and titanium mainly used by the Pentagon. One of the more outspoken advocates of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, the US Assistant Secretary for Africa Affairs Chester Crocker, has repeatedly stressed that South Africa, in terms of rare metals, is of the same importance for the US as Saudi Arabia which supplies it with oil.

This is why Western sanctions are so insignificant as to cause any harm to the South African

racists. In the admission of the US president cooperation between Washington and Pretoria has become still more active. In fact, these economic sanctions only cement Western ties with South Africa, for they never infringed on the cardinal interests of transnational corporations.

Monopolies in Britain, the US, West Germany, France, Sweden, Japan, and elsewhere have long become entrenched in South Africa. Over the past two years alone 23 leading French banks invested nearly ten billion francs in the apartheid economy. Significantly, they have priority in financing the South African nuclear centre at Tlokweng, which is working round the clock to develop nuclear weapons.

Other Western nations are no less sparing aid. According to the Zimbabwe weekly "Financial Gazette", between 1982 and 1984 282 banks in 18 Western countries gave Pretoria loans totalling 4.3 billion dollars. But these official figures are only the tip of the iceberg. Figuratively speaking, streaming along the financial arteries of the monopolies is the "gold blood" which keeps the South African regime afloat.

Tokyo, too, has close economic ties with Pretoria: their annual trade standing at 3.5 billion dollars. While hypocritically scolding the racists, Japan gives them equipment for the army and police committing brutalities against the Africans. Various electronic devices and special instruments are sent in pots. Last year alone South Africa received 40 billion dollars' worth of these.

Various Swedish concerns like Atlas Copco, Sandvik, SKF, Alfa-Laval and others are also more active in South Africa. We have come to the South African market to stay. Atlas Copco director, Tom Wachtmeister, told the "Veckans Affärer" magazine. We intend to stay there

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## Round the Soviet Union

MORE THAN 4,000 MILLION PASSENGERS HAVE BEEN CARRIED BY THE METRO IN ITS 25 YEARS OF OPERATION. The Ukrainian capital's Metro, now 33 kilometers in length, will expand still further. In the next Five-Year Development Plan period (1986-1990) the first stage of a new radial line will be commissioned to connect the city's center with major housing areas on the left bank of the Dnieper River.

A MUSEUM OF THE ART OF FOLK SINGERS HAS OPENED IN THE AZERBAIJANIAN TOWN OF TAUZ. Many of these eshugs — popular singers and storytellers — came from Tauz which has been from time immemorial famous as a center of folk music. This gives the art of the eshugs a fresh lease on life. Very popular in Azerbaijan are traditional eshug competitions involving thousands of artists. The winners are privileged to perform at recitals of eshug poetry in Baku.

A SERIES OF SEISMIC OBSERVATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED BY A PARTY OF SOVIET MORPHOLOGICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. THE WORK, CARRIED OUT UNDER SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS TYPICAL OF THE LAPTEV SEA ZONE, MARKS THE BEGINNING OF REGULAR SURVEYING OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE ARCTIC SHELF. Despite unfavorable ice conditions and heavy winds the expedition, which has been working for several months, will be organized annually, accomplished its work successfully.

## THE MOST POWERFUL SELF-PROPELLED CRANE

A very powerful Soviet crane, MKT-250, has successfully passed factory tests in Ulyanovsk (a city on the Volga River). The self-propelled crane has a boom more than 100 meters long. Its running gear is tracked at the front and wheeled at the rear, thus making the crane highly manoeuvrable.

At construction sites MKT-250 can carry up to 100 tonnes of cargo. However, at the maximum it can handle 250 tonnes with minimum overhang of the boom. All driving mechanisms of the MKT-250 run on direct current, enabling rather smooth operation of the crane and jar-less handling of cargoes.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## SPACE COOPERATION PROSPECTS

In October 1988 Soviet cosmonauts held their first experiments which proved that technologies could be worked out in space, though differently than on earth, writes PRAVDA. Such initial experiments have led to a systematic study of fundamental problems. The likelihood is that space technology will soon turn into a new area of modern industry. Given the elaborateness of equipment used in such experiments, different countries attach urgency to cooperation in its development. Typical in this respect is the Soviet-Czech "Krishtal" installation of a new generation, continues the newspaper. Its research programme was devised by specialists of the Intercomas organization at socialist countries.

Soviet scientists joined forces with their French counterparts to develop units to meet all the contemporary requirements for conducting experiments in growing materials from the gas phase and have a high temperature-maintenance precision.

Another unit, now jointly developed by the USSR and Poland, will examine promising ways at growing, in practical terms, valuable crystals.

## OXYGEN FROM THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH

IZVESTIA writes about an original hypothesis of Prof. V. Bogoyev of Novosibirsk, which enabled him to draw unexpected conclusions contradicting the traditional understanding of the world we live in. After two decades, during which he has been trying to explain the appearance of oxygen on our planet, he became firmly convinced that bowels of the Earth, rather than plants, are the major suppliers of oxygen. V. Bogoyev believes that his hypothesis admits of experimental testing. Isotopic analysis of oxygen, occasionally gush-

ing out with gas jets from volcano craters, may serve the purpose.

Previously volcanists ignored the isotopic composition of volcanic oxygen, assuming that it entered the eruptions from the atmosphere.

The paper emphasizes that in the opinion of many scientists this conclusion is of great practical significance for the recreation of paleogeographic landscapes, which existed on our planet at the early stages of its formation. This also enables scientists to undertake a more profound analysis of geological processes which resulted in the formation of many types of mineral resources, and to describe more precisely laws of their distribution in the Earth's crust. All this will reduce the costs of their prospecting and extraction.

## ACADEMICIAN WITHOUT COLLEGE EDUCATION

Popular magazine OGOYOK carries on articles about Terenty Mal'tsev, a Soviet land farming specialist in the steppe zone who recently celebrated his 90th birthday.

Eighty years ago, he ploughed the first furrow in his father's field and fifty years later was elected Honorary Member of the All-Union V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences. It is interesting to note that Terenty Mal'tsev has no higher education, neither has he any GCZ, remarks the magazine. However, his outlook and erudition are enormous. There are many facets to his personality. As a scientist he initiated studies in soil cultivation in arid zones of the steppe. He has made a major discovery of world-wide significance by proving that under certain conditions organic substances can be accumulated and that soil structure can be improved not only by perennial plants, but also by those with less than a year's life span.

The scientist, who holds a modest position of a head-crop manager of a collective farm, is an irreconcilable enemy of alcoholism. There are many facets to his personality. As a scientist he initiated studies in soil cultivation in arid zones of the steppe. He has made a major discovery of world-wide significance by proving that under certain conditions organic substances can be accumulated and that soil structure can be improved not only by perennial plants, but also by those with less than a year's life span.

and account of an innumerable variety of objective-spectific laciers. At the same time, he never imposes found solutions on others. He is considerate, sensitive and modest. He only stimulates people to think over their situations themselves taking into account the given circumstances.

In a foreword to his recently published "Selected Works" Mal'tsev writes, "In order to become a real man, one should do for the coming generations what our ancestors did for us — to increase the fertility of the land and to preserve its beauty".

This is exactly what he has dedicated all his life to.

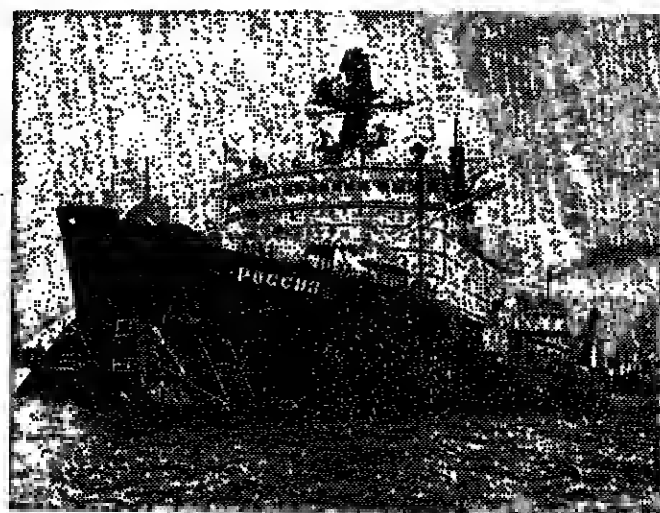
## WOMAN—THE SOURCE OF EVERYTHING

The magazine ISKUSSTVO KINO (Cinema Art) carries an interview with actress Yelena Solov'eva. She gained popularity after taking part in several films directed by Nikita Mikhalkov, such as "The Slave of Love", "Saveral Days in the Life of I. I. Oblomov", "An Unfinished Piece for the Player Piano", and others. Reflecting on the characters she plays, the actress speaks about her creative creed.

"I am a woman and, therefore, I address women," says Solov'eva. "I realize the complexity of women's life, and the great importance of women in life. I am sure that a woman is the source of all life and that, in the end, it is the woman who determines the fate of the world."

"So many women, now want to be strong, independent and replace men in almost everything. But what for? It is essential not to replace but to live and love. In this life and to properly what is intended for a woman. One cannot escape oneself one's nature, just as one should not destroy and mutilate nature around us. If we go on asserting ourselves continuously we shall lose everything. A full-blooded person does not assert himself but appeals to himself," concludes the actress.

## A NEW ATOMIC ICEBREAKER



The atomic icebreaker, "Rosa", has returned to Leningrad after successfully completing its performance sea trials. The new naval giant represents the second generation of Soviet nuclear-powered vessels. It is almost an exact copy of the icebreakers "Leonid Brezhnev" (formerly "Arktika") and "Sibir". With a displacement of 23,500 tonnes, the 75,000 hp power plant is 140 metres long and 30 metres wide.

The role of atomic icebreakers was underlined by the 44,000 hp ship "Lenin" built in Leningrad in 1959. With their excellent seafaring qualities atomic icebreakers have made it possible to considerably extend navigation along the Northern Sea Route and in some Arctic areas it continues practically all year round. They are able to go through the heaviest ice and to manoeuvre freely under ice conditions inaccessible to other icebreakers. Before the Soviet atomic ice-breaking fleet was born the seafarers had the courage to penetrate into the highest latitudes only in the middle of a summer.

The nuclear-powered vessel "Leonid Brezhnev" was the first to reach the North Pole. Many times it got transport ships out of the most difficult ice jams. The Northern Sea Route is the USSR's only transport artery to carry bulky cargoes to the Arctic area. Shorter and the far East where oil accelerated raises new industries are being developed, fuel and other useful materials are being mined and new cities are springing up. This is why so much attention is paid to the country's icebreaking.

## NEW DEPOSITS IN THE CASPIAN

The 5.5 km well in the Caspian Sea will produce 400,000 cu m of gas, hundreds of tonnes of oil and gas condensate per day. It was drilled not far from Baku Island (80 km south of Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan), where new oil and gas deposits have been discovered.

The oil and gas fields are located on steel trestles, and in stormy weather the sea cuts them off from the coastline. However, oil extraction by means of automatic machines continues.

In that area the average depth of wells reaches six metres and are drilled under complicated geological conditions. Deep-water extraction is gaining momentum. To further develop it a 84 km pipeline linking the oil fields with the shore has been built, thus ensuring the supply of crude oil to the coastal refinery.

A total of 24 oil and gas deposits have been discovered in the Caspian Sea. Fourteen of them, including Baku-Sea, are at the stage of intensive development.

## Tbilisi Metro adds another line

Industrial districts of Tbilisi, capital of Georgian SSR, are now linked by a unified transport line. Though these districts are scattered in different parts of the city they are now unified by another stretch of a Metro line which went into operation on the eve of the Great October celebrations. Three stations were built along the new 7-kilometre-long line. A passenger now needs not more than half an hour to travel from the eastern part of the city to its north-western outskirts, where major industrial enterprises are located and mass housing construction is in full swing.

## RAILWAY NETWORK IN SIBERIA

The 1,500 km railway line which passes through vast oil and gas provinces linking Tyumen and Urengoi, was opened to passenger traffic along its whole length. Before passenger trains on this Western Siberia's major railway line reached only a halfway point. Surgut, leaving passengers to travel further north by air or by winter roads through the wastes of the tundra.

Railway was laid as far as Urengoi three years ago, but could accommodate only light traffic.

Urengoi will not remain the terminal station for a long time. By the mid-1990s, this line will have been extended by another 200 km and reach Yamburg deposit, 150 km north of the Polar Circle.

Economic expediency of the Northern railway line is obvious. Long-term plans envisage a considerable increase in gas output in Western Siberia, with the emphasis being laid on the Yamburg deposit.

The deposit is situated in the tundra and uninhabited area. It is impossible to develop it without a reliable and all-weather system like the railway line. Annually millions of tonnes of cargoes are to be delivered here.

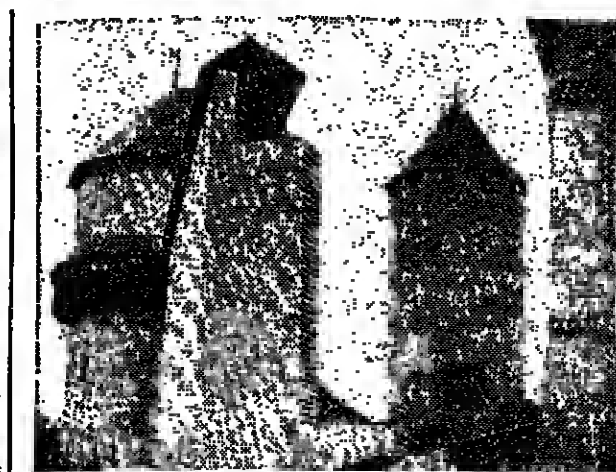
## THE HIGHEST DAM IN CENTRAL ASIA

A 100-metre irrigation dam being built on the Turgay River will be the highest in Central Asia. This man-made structure will irrigate about 40,000 hectares of arid lands and improve water supply in the Surkhan-Darya Region at Uzbekistan.

The hydroengineering complex is to go into operation during the next Five-Year Development Plan period (1986-1990) but it will already start irrigating cotton plantations next year.

The Tupelag scheme, apart from irrigation, will help raise water supply of the existing systems by almost 100,000 hectares.

## Places to visit



## The Turaida Castle

The city of Sigulda lies in one of the picturesque spots of Latvia, on the banks of the Gauja River rapidly carrying its waters towards the sea. Sigulda is surrounded with vast forests. The origin of the city dates back to 1207 when the construction of the castle started.

Today Sigulda is a first-class resort famous for its mineral springs.

The Turaida Castle is a remarkable monument of the 13th century, the main tower of which has already been restored to its initial height of 35 metres. A fine view of the river valley opens from the tower. In 1801 it housed an ethnography museum.

## Can pigeon be geophysical instrument?

Long-range geophysical studies of long-distance probing of the Earth's bowels have been going on for some decades. This is usually done from aircraft or satellites with the help of photographic, television, infrared or laser systems.

Specialists in the Ukraine suggest that all these complex instruments be replaced with pigeons, fitted with certain technical equipment. They have carried out an experiment to which a pigeon transmitter placed on a pigeon's back was connected by means of two wires to electrodes fixed on the bird's head.

The electrodes measured the biological potential in the bird's brain transmitting them immediately over the radio to a receiver flying nearby.

The pigeon's abilities were examined in flight over a certain area chosen by means of a satellite photograph. The photograph showed an invisible deep fault. It only became possible to see it from space which helped to seemingly independent features of the terrain into a qualitatively new and continuous picture. The pigeon which flew at low height and which did not see the fault reacted to it just

the same. The bird evidently experienced some stress, and the electric activity in its brain rose sharply as it entered the border of the fault. In fact, the pigeon, which flew over a hundred yards or so by inertia, suddenly began to rush around aimlessly. All other pigeons which flew into the area of the fault also lost their bearings and flew hither and thither for 15 to 30 minutes until they accidentally found a way out of the place. After leaving the area, they resumed their correct course towards their loft.

It is believed that the birds' unique navigation abilities are linked with their capacity to perceive information about different geophysical phenomena.

It appears that the reaction of the shocked birds to the structure and the state of the Earth's layers can be useful in geophysical exploration.

## OF INTEREST

## Stones... stacked away for a rainy day

Leningrad archaeologists have discovered a hidden treasure trove of a primitive man who lived 15-20 thousand years ago on the banks of the Yenisei River in Siberia.

The scientists have jokingly named their find "a leather bag with stones, currency bills". And though the treasure looks not so much attractive to a modern man — in all just an accumulation of very different shapes and sizes — in primitive times it was a real wealth, since all these stones were working tools. The collection of hand axes, scrapers and pickers was highly valued in that epoch. It is supposed to be the most ancient treasure-trove known to scientists.

## 1,000 Burattinos and Pinocchios

Leningrad Gennady Stroganov has collected over 1,000 long-nosed Pinocchio and Burattino dolls representing fairy-tale characters of Carlo Collodi and Alexandre Dumas. They are made of wood, plastic, metal, glass and regis. It all began when, after serving in the army, Stroganov bought a Burattino doll for his younger sister. Later someone presented him with another long-nosed doll. This was the start of the collection. It includes not only dolls but puppets with fairy-tale heroes, cups and spoons bearing the funny faces as well as books about Burattino and Pinocchio in different foreign languages.



Photo by A. Medvedkov

## VIEWPOINT

## INTOR: Soviet proposals

At a press conference during his recent visit to France, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, spoke in particular about international cooperation project for solving the world's major scientific and technical problems of controlled thermonuclear fusion.

Academician Boris KADOMTSEV, head of the Soviet part of the project, discusses the work being done in this field. The history of research into controlled thermonuclear fusion is a little short of four decades. The task has proved to be very complex, though noble, and its solution will be greatly beneficial to all mankind. To give you an idea of its difficulty in terms of energy, I would like to make one comparison: it takes a power plant 750 tonnes of coal or 400 tonnes of oil, 250 grammes of Uranium-235 to generate 1,000,000 kilowatts daily. A mere 34 grammes of heavy hydrogen could well replace all these types of fuel.

Deuterium-heavy hydrogen is readily available everywhere, while its resources are practically inexhaustible. Thermonuclear reactors are much safer than nuclear ones and have much less radioactive waste, particularly elements with longer periods of decay. Control of thermonuclear fusion will help solve the energy problem for centuries to come and with minimal damage to nature's ecological balance.

This goal can be achieved by creating "the starry still" substance — plasmas — on our planet and by learning to control its processes. But how is that to be done?

In 1950 Soviet physicists proposed an interesting method of controlling plasmas with the help of magnetic field. The same idea was independently reached by British scientists and then by US scientists. This marked the beginning of efforts unparalleled in their scientific and technological challenge. The USSR, Britain and the US began to build various installations of this kind. It looked as if it would take just one step more to have the problem solved.

The solution of the problem is universally important. It would be only too natural to get down to it through joint efforts and for the benefit of the whole world. This was exactly the reason why the Soviet Government asked Academician Igor Kurchatov to give a lecture on "Thermonuclear Research in the USSR" in Harvard in 1958. The Soviet scholar spoke about experiments Britain was then only planning to conduct. Kurchatov called on governments and scientists the world over to join the thermonuclear research.

In 1978 the Soviet Union took another step in this direction by coming out with an initiative for an international INTOR project — the creation of an international thermonuclear reactor what Mikhail Gorbachev had in mind at the press conference.

A working group of scientists from the USSR, the UK, Japan, and the West European countries was set up to realize this project. The publication of a monograph, a kind of encyclopedia incorporating everything known about thermonuclear science, was the first stage of this joint work.

What is needed now is to organize, plan and carry out further research into the creation of a thermonuclear reactor. When all this is done, we strongly believe that it can be built by the end of this century. This will make the time of designing a thermonuclear reactor for energy.

Journalist's note



## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## MAYA PLISETSKAYA



● A scene from Tchaikovsky's ballet "Swan Lake". Odette — Maya Plisetskaya.

Today there is hardly any ballerina in the world more popular than Maya Plisetskaya. Artists and sculptors make her portraits, poets dedicate their poems to her. She acts in films—and not only in ballet parts.

Characters danced by Plisetskaya are usually passionate, brilliant, with latent dramatic and romantic principles. The artistic style of her dance is profoundly original, based on the form, with graphic patterns combined with melodiousness and rare plasticity. This is how she dances in classical parts of Odette, Raymonde and Zerkina. Her Odette-Odile as well as Raymonde are striking and endearing first of all by the plasticity of her dance. Zerkina is entrancing with amazing jumps. Kiri from "Don Quixote" joins the play into an enchanting and thrilling festival, a triumph of ballet art. There is no scope for the ballerina even in such a choreographic masterpiece as "The Swan" staged by Mikhail Fokine.

and she creates her own version of this unique dance and performs it at the summit of her possibilities. In this dance she displays for the first time her choreographic gift, though it had always been characteristic of this actress.

In her works she never fulfilled blindly the tasks of producers, whether it is "Carmen" by Alberto Alonso, or "The Fountain of Bakhchisarai" by Rostislav Zakharov. Plisetskaya gives her stage heroines her own unique wonderful end, above all, concentrated feelings of characters. Even in their death her characters are full of proud beauty, they are free from allegorical realism before the inevitable. Such are her Swan, Carmine — impetuous and mischievous, tender and tender. These are many shades of feelings which she expresses with her dancing and colorful dance in "Carmen-Suite". In the ballet "Spartacus" her dance seems to come down from "antiquated" antique frescoes and vases. The ballerina possesses a very high technique, but her acting skill makes us forget about it. She continues the best traditions of the Bolshoi Theatre, the stars of which are famous not only for virtuosity of dance but also expressive faces, the striving to penetrate the nature and soul of characters.

Plisetskaya dances not for the portly of lies, not for the sake of picturesque and sculptural poses, movements, and types, but fills them with feelings, thoughts and philosophical meaning. Therefore, each of them has latent psychological and aesthetic principles. And it is not for nothing that choreographers in various countries write ballets for her.

The fact that Plisetskaya herself is a choreographer-producer is not accidental. Yet, her Anna Karenina, and then Sea Gull are a surprise in some extent. Their choreographic images and performance itself are characterized by rather refined and not striking psychological colour, which proved to be new also in choreographic art in general and in her creative work. "Unconquered" guests, creative incompleteness, the striving to solve ever more complicated problems of art are characteristic of the activity of this outstanding ballerina of our time, conductor Yevgeny Svetlanov wrote about her Sea Gull. Plisetskaya did not try to "modernize" Chekhov. "Her main task was to convey the profound philosophical meaning of the play, the atmosphere of its time."

For her jubilee Maya Plisetskaya — ballerina and producer — is preparing a new work, "The Lady With the Dog", based on a story of Anton Chekhov, to the music of Rodion Shchedrin.

Margherita ANOKHINA  
Photo by Andrei Sicponov

## Trophy of Peace

An international competition of accordion players was recently held in the city of Caldas da Rainha. The Grand Prix — Trophy of Peace — was won by Vladimir Chugunov, 18-year-old representative of the Soviet school of performers.

Soviet performers participated in the final time to this prestigious tournament, said Sergei Kolobkov, member of the competition jury and rector of the Gnessin Music Teacher Training Institute. Very pleasant, therefore, the success of our young musician. Vladimir Chugunov is

now a first-year student of the Gnessin Institute. Not long ago he underwent a course at a music school in Elektrostal Moscow Region, where he trained under Vladimir Bonakov, a gifted teacher and performer. While still his pupil, V. Chugunov won a Peace Cup competition held in Klagenfurt. Then he scored a new success in a difficult competition involving representatives of the strongest performer schools of Austria, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, France and other countries.

## Festival of youth plays

The 2nd all-Union youth festival of drama, musical-dramatic and children's theatres is being held in Tbilisi.

Twenty companies from 12 Union republics will show the best plays of recent years staged mainly by young producers and featuring young actors. Most plays of the festival are devoted to the heroes of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Besides, plays about young contemporaries, as well as those dealing with international topics will be shown.



● A scene from the play.

The Moscow Maly Theatre has premiered the tragedy "Phedra" by the 17th-century French playwright Jean Racine. It exposes conflicts between monarchist despotism and its victims.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Film Festival. The Soviet film "Go and See" (Artistic director Elem Klimov) has received one of the main prizes at the 1st International Film Festival in Porto (Portugal). It was awarded by 30 countries. The prizes also went to Brazil, USA, Japan, and Spain.

Music. Composer Valdis Jermis's "Bulgarian Rhapsody" has been acclaimed as Estonia's most popular chorus piece of the year. The vocal piece, based on lyrics by Bulgarian poetess Elisaveta Bagryana, was incorporated into the repertoire of the mixed chorus of Estonia's Radio and TV network.

Cinema. Film makers at the Ekran creative association have begun shooting a feature film "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Pages of His Life". In their 26-part epic serial they will recreate, step by step, the main stages of the great leader's revolutionary and state activities. 275 memorial places in Leningrad and its environs are connected with Lenin's name.

## BUSINESS

## Soviet technologies for export

Tin Inguts of 99.99 purity are manufactured by the Novosibirsk complex (Siberia) thanks to a new technology designed by Soviet scientists and engineers for the reprocessing of low-temperature ores.

This was achieved with the use of a special centrifuge which separates compounds and metals contained in the ores, not only because of differences in their melting temperatures but also in

their specific gravity. On their basis highly efficient apparatuses have been devised to purify oil by means of a two-stage method — centrifugal filtration and vacuum distillation.

The technology is highly beneficial: in the first place both processes are completely automated; secondly tungsten, lead, bismuth and indium are extracted simultaneously. But the most important thing is that output of

high-grade tin has increased 1.7 times.

At present, production capacities are being created in many countries to process raw materials with low content of tin on the basis of technological processes and equipment built on licences purchased to the Soviet Union. Good responses are coming from Mexico, Bolivia, the GDR and Australia. Firms in other countries are also showing interest.

## FOR AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

The programme of the All-Union Association Exporter of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry includes exhibitions dedicated to the development of the agroindustrial complex. Apart from major international and foreign displays such as, for example, the 1985 exposition — "Kombikormash-

85" in Tashkent, "Juices and Macerates" in Tbilisi, "Mountain Agriculture-85" in Yerevan, "Agrocity" and "Agroprom-France" in Moscow, the Expo-centr also assists in holding numerous symposia in various Soviet cities.

One of them was organized on November 12 this year by

the Swiss firm Kuehner S.A. and the Austrian firm A. G. Pich GmbH at the conference hall of Pavillon No. 1 of the Krasnaya Presnya exhibition complex in Moscow. Soviet specialists will be familiarized with highly efficient automatic machines used in the food industry.

## Trolley goes to India



This trolleybus made at the Uralys Works in the town of Engels on the Volga will go to India.

Designed for Indian traffic, it has doors on the left side. It has already been tested, and in December it is to be displayed at an auto salon in Bombay. Uralys trolleybuses are increas-

singly exported to other countries. The first consignment was purchased to 1972 by Colombia, and today, vehicles with the Uralys trade mark run in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Greece, Argentina and Turkey.

Valentin KHAVIN

Photo by Alexander Zolmanichenko

## Contacts and contracts

● Hochiminh was recently the venue of a regular meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Geology. Its participants discussed the working programme for 1986-87 and decided to further expand research work in Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia.

● In Moscow, a protocol was recently signed on trade between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia for 1986. The USSR will supply Ethiopia with machines and equipment, oil and oil products, rolled ferrous metal, medicinal and industrial consumer goods. Import from Ethiopia covers a wide range of raw materials and products of its developing national industry.

## Philately

## Europe's best stamp



A postage stamp issued by the USSR Ministry of Communications in September and dedicated to the 800th anniversary of "The Lay of the Host of Igor" (an outstanding work of ancient Russian literature) was considered the best Europe's for 1985. This was disclosed at the current Paris Autumn Philatelic Salon (such shows are sponsored every November by "The Chamber of Negotiators and Experts on Philately"). Traditionally, on display are stamps of France and one foreign country — this year: the Soviet Union.

The stamp "The 800th Anniversary of the Lay" won a special prize — "The Savoy Award" — from the President of France. The author of the stamp is Alexander Tolstakov, an artist-producer of the Mafilm Studios. Besides his cinema work, Alexander is an enthusiastic graphic artist. His latest stamps are devoted to the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution, the 20th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar and the birth centenary of the Soviet film director Yevgeny Vakhutsky.

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## TECHMASHEXPORT

## GOOD PROSPECTS

Peruayhtyn Oy, a Finnish joint-stock company, recently organized in Moscow a symposium entitled "Modern Technology of Stocking and Processing Timber for Producing Industrial Raw Materials and Power Generation".

Representatives of the company introduced to Soviet specialists new R&D projects.

We very much value the business links between our company and the USSR, we are proud to be the leading Finnish builders in the Soviet Union, says Timo Nieminen, head of the section

in marketing machine building production. Good contacts have also been established in the forest industry. We do not limit our activities to trade relations. Together with Soviet specialists we conduct R&D scientific explorations since certain machines of ours, particularly hydraulic manipulators and other huge equipment work on the basis of Soviet machines and tools.

In other words, our cooperation has good prospects, and we are doing and will do everything possible for our relations to fruitfully develop and strengthen from year to year.

## Intourist news

myopia. All forms of outpatient treatment are used. I think it is very good that tourists could undergo pre-operation examination of Hotel Kosmos. A patient is sent to the clinic only for operation. For the rest of the time he stays at the hotel, whose skilled physicians take care of his health and medical needs. carry out the needed treatments. Besides, depending on the complexity of the operation and the patient's health, an excursion and cultural programme is offered. Intourist will also provide the whole complex of tourist services, including food, motor transport and guide-interpreters. So guests will remember Moscow not only for its architecture, monuments and theatres but also as a city where they improve their eyesight and put it to good use for ever.

Natali Kabanov

## Lithuanian choir and orchestra in Moscow

Moscow performances of groups from various Soviet republics have become a tradition. Recently the Grand Hall of the Conservatoire was placed at the disposal of the symphony orchestra of the Lithuanian state philharmonic society and the Azduktas — a choir of boys and youths.

The orchestra, the first concert of which took place in 1940, is led by well-known conductor Juozas Domarkas. Its repertoire includes the works of foreign, Russian and Soviet authors. It is the first performer of

new works by Lithuanian composers. In the interpretations of Domarkas the keen passerellon into an author's idea is combined with the ability to impart to each work his personal understanding of music. The emotionality inherent in him stirs both audiences and the performers.

The Azduktas choir, set up in 1959, embraces several choirs made up of boys between six and eight years as well as youths. Each group has its own professional character and traditions. Boys not only go to the

choir art but also learn to play musical instruments. Not all the children become professional singers or performers, however; they cannot imagine their life without music. The repertoire of Azduktas is interesting and varied and frequently includes major vocal and orchestral compositions.

Alexandra YEGIAZARIAN

## Medals from Finland

An exhibition "Medal-Making Art of Finland" has opened at the State Hermitage in Leningrad.

Finnish medals are constantly displayed in the Soviet Union, however, this is the first such full-scale and interesting exhibition in this country. It is very good that the exhibition will be transferred to Moscow and later Riga.

Some 216 works by 22 authors belonging to the national museum of Finland, the biggest numismatic collection in the country—are arranged in chronological order. The exhibit is devoted to the art of medal-making in the 20th century, primarily to its latest decades when this form of Finnish artistic culture was intensively known.



Lavon Miradyan of USSR (right) was the second best performer at the recent Budapest Pabst-Casals International competition of cellists.

## WHAT'S ON?

November 19-22

## THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlia). 20 — A concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 19 — Adam, "Cassio" (ballet), 22 — Rosini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov St.). 19 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera). 21 — Double-bill: Mascagni, "Cavalleria rusticana"; Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliacci" (opera). 22 — Adam, "Cassio" (ballet).

Stenzlavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 — A concert by the opera soloists Gelpov and Shcherbinina. 20 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 21 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 22 — Khrennikov, "Dorothée" (opera).

## FILMS

Leo Tolstoy (Gorky Film Studios, USSR). 2 parts.

Directed by Sergei Gerasimov, the film is about the life and work of the great

Russian writer, Leo Tolstoy.

Cinema: "Metropol" (I Prospekt Marx). Metro Ploshchad Revolyutsii: "Khudozhniky" (14 Arbatkaya St., Metro Arbatkaya).

Winter Cherry (Lenin St., USSR). About happiness. Today this problem is of interest not only to film makers but to ecologists, psychologists, journalists and others.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Serapovskaya St.). Metro Biblioteka Lenin.

## CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (11 Mokhovskaya Embankment, at the Rossyia Hotel). 19, 20 — "Song of My Land", concert by soloists and soloists of the Moscow regional Philharmonic Society. Accompanied by the Russian ensemble as well as the Moscow Ballet ensemble. 22 — Kiev Music Hall performance.

Variety Theatre (207 5erapovskaya Embankment). 21 — "I Would Like to Say...". One-actor play with Yelena Shilina.

## EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (13 Ulyayevskaya St.). Over 100 graphic works — book illustrations, landscapes and portraits — by Alanay Munkhbayev of Yakutia. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Airport.

Central Arts Workers Club (9 Pushkinskaya St.). About 300 works by 100 Soviet graphic artists: miniatures and peculiar visiting-cards for book collections. Daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

## SPORTS

Celled Stadium at the Olympic Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 19-21 — USSR Spartak vs Minsk Dynamo, 7 p.m.

Both teams vie for silver and bronze medals in the national competition.

BASKETBALL. Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 19-21 — USSR national men's championship. All days at 5 p.m., 6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Taking part are best teams from Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Tashkent and Tbilisi.

ICE HOCKEY. Small Sports Arena (Luzhkov St.). 19 — CAC vs Ustunov Jaz.

stal. 21 — Moscow Dynamo vs Chelyabinsk Traktor. 22 — CAC vs Moscow Krylya Sovetov. All days at 6.45 p.m.

## BOXING

Izmailovo Palace of Sport (2 Sirenevsky Blvd.). 19-22 — Moscow tournament. All days at 6 p.m.

## EQUESTRIAN AND RACING

Dilma Equestrian Sports Complex (33 Balaklavya Prospekt). 22 — All-Union youth break-in competition. 4 p.m.

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 20 and 22 — Racing and trotting. Both days at 6 p.m.

## WEATHER

November 19-22

No substantial precipitation is expected in Moscow, city and region, November 19-22 with slight temperatures of -3° to -10° rising to -5° to -10° during the day. At the end of the period brief snow and rain are forecast. Night temperatures of -12° to -15° while 0° to the daytime.

During many-year-long statistics in Moscow the record cold days (November 19-21) were registered in 1890 when the lowest temperature was -24°C, while the highest temperature (+11°C) was registered on November 20, 1978.